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Computational Geometry 27 (2004) 1

Computational Geometry
Theory and Applications

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Editorial

This issue of Computational Geometry: Theory and Applications contains a selection of papers from the 18th European Workshop on Computational Geometry (EWCG'02), held on April 10–13, 2002 at Warsaw University, Warsaw, Poland. The workshop traditionally brings together researchers and students interested in Computational Geometry and related fields. 30 contributed papers and 3 invited talks by H. Edelsbrunner (Duke University), Z. Marciniak (Warsaw University) and G. Vegter (University of Groningen) covered the broad spectrum of research in the area.

This selection of 6 fully reviewed papers is representative of the research directions and goals of the workshop.

- The paper by Brass and Knauer provides a model for general 3-dimensional objects that supports efficient congruence and symmetry testing of such objects using the classification of 3-dimensional symmetry groups.
- The paper by Hurtado, Klein, Langetepe and Sacristán studies weighted farthest color Voronoi Diagrams on trees and graphs, a problem that is a framework for Facility Location, where suppliers and clients are placed on networks such as trees.
- The paper by Cortés, Márquez and Valenzuela extends the concept of Euclidean position, which allows adopting algorithms originally designed for the plane to more general surfaces.
- The paper by de Berg, Bose, Cheong and Morin shows algorithms to compute the approximate errors in simplified maps that visualize density functions useful in cartography and provide heuristics to compute good approximations.
- The paper by Ezra, Halperin and Sharir presents a new incremental algorithm for constructing the union of triangles in the plane; an experimental analysis of its implementation demonstrates that the algorithm significantly outperforms the standard randomized incremental construction.
- The paper by Gudmundsson, Haverkort, Park, Shin and Wolff presents a new data structure and approximation scheme for facility location problems, specifically for the geometric Minimum-Diameter Spanning Tree, a spanning tree that minimizes the longest path.

We would like to thank the authors for their submissions. Our special thanks go to all the referees whose insightful reviews led to effective revisions of the papers included in this special issue.

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0925-7721/$ – see front matter
doi:10.1016/j.comgeo.2003.09.001